## PRAISE FOR TAGALS

Senator Hoar Eulogized the Philippine Rebels.

ROLL CALL OF DEAD STATESMEN

House Debated the Questions of Ar mor-Plate and Government Building of Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—For more than three hours today, Hoar, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, occupied the attention of the Senate with a speech in opposition to the policy of "imperialism upon which he maintained this Govern ment had embarked. As prepared, the ad-dress was 50,000 words in length, but Hoar omitted much of it, owing to an incipient attack of la grippe, from which he was suffering. He spoke for three hours, and, while it was a tremendous strain upon him, the more important passages of the argument were delivered with force and

The speech was brilliantly written, was filuminated with splendid rhetorical fig-ures, and was rich with citations from history. One of the notable parts of the address was the eulogy of Aguinaldo. Hoar did not liken the insurgent leader to Washington, as has been done hereto-fore, but to Kossuth, Oom Paul, Joubert and Nathan Hale. In statecraft, he lik-ened Aguinaldo and his associates in the ened Aguinaldo and his associates in the leadership of the Filipinos to the best minds ever produced in the Asiatic race. a race which handed down to us "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the poetry of David, the eloquence of Isalah, the wisdom of Solomon and the profound philosophy of Paul."

One of the most effective parts of the speech was his fancied roll-call of some of the distinguished statesmen of the United States on the question of the re-United States on the question of the re-tention of the Philippines. He began with George Washington and closed with Will-iam McKinley, each in a sentence giving a renson for his vote. Every vote was in the negative, except that of Aaron Burr, who voted "Yes," and said: "You are who voted "les, and said. It is repeating my buccaneering expedition down the Mississippi. I am to be vindicated at last." When the name of William McKinley was called, he replied: "There has been a cloud before my vision for a moment, but I see clearly now; go back to what I said two years ago: Forcible annexation is criminal aggres-sion; governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed not of some of them, but of all of them. will stand with the fathers of the Re ic. I will stand with the founders of the Republican party."

The effect was dramatic. As Hoar pronounced his peroration, the stillness in the chamber was intense. Applause swept over the galleries, but it was hushed quickly by the president pro tem.

The second day's debate upon the Naval appropriation bill in the House today was closely to the subject-matter of the bill, and was, as a rule, devoid of interesting features. The questions of aror-plate and the building of warships in Government yards, as yesterday, attract ed most attention. The general debate was closed today, and tomorrow the bili will be read under the five-minute rule.

### THE DAY IN DETAIL. Senator Honr's Speech on the Philip

pine Question. WASHINGTON, April 17.—A bill was passed by the Senate granting to sol-diers of the Mexican war pensions of \$12

a month in certain cases.

After transaction of the routine business, Hoar (Rep. Mass.) addressed the Senate on the Philippine question. Intense interest was manifested in the question by Senators. Hoar took for his text the resolution of Beveridge (Rep. Ind.), de-claring that the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States, and the United States must govern the Hoar spoke with deliberation, but

Hoar spoke with democration, scarcely with his usual forcefulness. He requested his colleagues not to interrupt ate went into executive session, and, at 4:55 P. M., adjourned. that the state of his health rendered it undesirable that he should enter into a running debate. Hoar told of the glory of conflict with Spain, and a victory interest of liberty. He praised Pres dent McKinley's course at that time, saying that, in his judgment, he was the bestbeloved President who ever sat in the chair at Washington. Continuing, he

The American people, so far as I know were all agreed that their victory brought with it the responsibility of protecting a liberated people from the cupidity of any other power, until they could establish their own independence in freedom and honor. I stand here today to plead with you not to abandon principles that have brought those things to pass. I implore you to keep to a policy that has made our country great, that has made the Repubparty great, that has made the treaty of peace we had adhered to the pur-pose we declared when we declared war; if we had dealt with the Philippine islands as we have dealt and expect to deal with cuba, we would have escaped the loss of the brave soldiers, and another thousand of wrecked and shattered lives, and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of del-lars; and what is far worse than all, the trampling under foot of cherished ideals "I do not expect to accomplish anything for liberty in the Philippines in any way but through the Republican party. Upon it the fate of these islands for years to come is to depend. I cannot look with any favor upon Bryan as an alternative.

Touching upon the constitutionality of the question at issue, Hoar said: "I hold that this acquisition of territory, holding and governing, can be only a means for a Constitutional end. And I maintain that you can no more hold and govern territory than you can hold and manage cannon or fleets for any other Constitutional end.

Hoar traversed the constitutional inter-national field of the Philippine controversy, covering much of the same ground he and others have covered hereto

Adverting to the authority to be found in the Declaration of Independence for expansion, Hoar declared:

There is expansion enough in it, but it

is the expansion of freedom, and not of despotism; of life, not of death. Never was such growth in all human history as that from the seed Thomas Jefferson planted. It has covered the continent. It has taken in South America. It is revolutionizing Europe. It is the expansion of freedom. It differs from your tinsel, nchbeck, pewter expansion, as the couth of a healthy youth into a strong man differs from the expansion of an ana conda when he swallows his victim. Ours

expansion of Thomas Jeffe yours is the expansion of Aaron Burr. It is destined to as short a life and to a like fate. In every accession of territory this country ever made, we recognized fully the doctrine of the consent of the governed, and the doctrine that territory so acquired must be held to be made into states. You have tried governing men of other races than your own at home for a hundred years. You have dealt with the Indian; you have dealt with the negro, close at hand, knowing all about them. And you now go forth to lay your yoke on 10,000,000 of them. I suppose you feel encouraged by your success. They are 10,000,000, more than 7000 miles away, of whom you know nothing. You go forth is untily

Hoar discussed at great length the Fillpino rebellion and the causes, in his opin-ion, which led up to it. He made an ear-nest and vigorous defense of the Fili-pinos, especially of Aguinaido, who, he de-W. Tayler for Congress by acclamation.

you know nothing. You go forth jauntily and boastingly, as Louis Napoleon went to

clared, "was brave, honest and patriotic." In the course of his eulogy of Aguinaldo

he said:

"He deserves to be remembered with that small band who have given life and everything dearer than life to their country in a losing cause. He shall live with Kossuth, with Oom Paul, with Joubert, with Emmett, with Egmont and Horn, with Nathan Hale, with Warren, with all the great martyrs of history whose blood has been the seed of the cause of liberty." Hoar maintained his well-known position that the Filipinos had achieved their independence; that the United States had made them its ally and was bound to recognize their independence, and that they had proved themselves fit for independence and capable of self-government. As one bit of proof of their statecraft, he As one bit of proof of their statecraft, he

declared:
"The state papers of Aguinaldo, the discussion of the laws of nations by his
Attorney-General, the masterly appeal of
Mabini, are products of the Asiatic mind. Mabini, are produce of the Asiatic mind, the vehicle through which came to us the ecriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the poetry of David, the elequence of Isaiah, the wisdom of Sciomon

quence of Isaiah, the wisdom of Solomon and the profound philosophy of Paul."

The Senator presented an elaborate defense of the Filipinos against the charge that they were responsible for the present war, fully justifying their action in resisting the American troops.

As an illustration of what he would do

with the Philippines, Hoar said:
"I would declare that we would not take these islands to govern them against their will. I would reject a cession of sover-eignty which implies that sovereignty may be bought and sold and delivered withou the consent of the people. I would require all foreign governments to keep out of these islands. I would offer to the people of the Philippines our help in maintaining order until they have a reamaintaining order until they have a rea-sonable opportunity to establish a govern-ment of their own. I would aid them by advice, if they desire it, to set up a free and independent government. I would in-vite all the great powers of Europe to unite in an agreement that that inde-pendence shall not be interfered with. I would declare that the United States will enforce the same doctrine as applicable to the Phillippines that wedeclared as to Mex-leo and Hayti and the South American ico and Hayti and the South American Republics. I would then, in a not distant future, leave them to work out their own salvation, as every nation on earth, from the beginning of time, has wrought out own salvation.

In the course of his remarks, Hoar quot ed a paragraph from a recent speech by Tillman (Dem. S. C.), in which the latter rillman (Dem. S. C.), in which the latter had said that the people of the South had shot negroes, stuffed ballot-boxes and finally had taken from the negro the rights granted by the 14th and 15th amendments. Tillman rose to interrupt him, but

Hoar declined to yield, saying:
"I have alluded to the Senator from South Carolina only to quote his own words and to say that he is beyond all question one of the most powerful and conspicuous leaders of the Democratic party. I take it that the Senator does not consider that

Hoar spoke for three hours and 10 min utes. Much of his speech, which was the Senator's physical condition not en-abling him to endure the strain. As Hoar concluded, applause swept over the galler'es. Many of his colleagues, particu-larly those on the Democratic eide, congratulated him.

gratulated him.

Consideration was resumed of the Alaskan civil code bill, the pending question being the amendment offered by Hansbrough (Rep. N. D.) as to the allen location, holding and transfer of mining claims. Spooner (Rep. Wis.), in an extended legal argument, vigorously opposed the amendment. He maintained that allene had ample authority to locate mining claims in territories of the United ing claims in territories of the United States and pass a good title to them. He protested against the proposition that claims heretofore located and assigned to American citizens by the locators should be rendered null and void by act of Congrees, and urged that matters in controversy should be determined by the courts.

Carter (Rep. Mont.), in charge of the bill, announced his opposition to some portions of the Hansbrough amendment, and offered, as a substitute for it, one which a sould would wrote the city one of the

he said, would protect the citizens of the United States in the location of mining claims and give them the first right to locate them in territory of the United

In the House. Without preliminary business, the Hous today resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Dayton (Rep. W. Va.), a member of the naval committee, was naval programme outlined in the bill was not an extravagant one. He said it was not as liberal as it should have been, and predicted that larger appropriations would be required in the future. He opposed the pullding of warships in Government yards.

Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) asked if there was not a lobby to defeat the proposition to build ships in Government yards. "I never heard of such a lobby," replied Dayton. "The only lobby I have seen was the lobby of naval constructors, if it could e called a lobby, urging in favor of the

proposition I oppose."
Dayton also opposed the establishment of a Government plate factory. The Government had as well go into the producdon of any other articles which it must

Vandiver (Dem. Mo.), also a member of the naval committee, who signed the mi-nority report, advocated a Government armor factory, and the building of ships

in Government yards, Fitzgerald (Dem. N. Y.) argued in favor of building ships in Government vards. Wheeler, a member of the naval com nittee, concluded the debate for the day He criticised severely the rule of the House which prohibited members from making public on the floor what was done and said behind committee doors, and declared himself in favor of compelling con mittees to open their doors to the press.

The most victous legislation was hatched behind closed doors. He had no insinuation to make against the committee of which he was a member, he said, but he thought the practice a bad one. He also opposed the appointment of men with special interests to serve on committees. Their desire to serve their constituents,

he said, outwelghed their duty to their country. Wheeler said he was opposed on cor viction to a Government armor-plate fac-tory, and the building of ships in Govern ment yards, but when it came to surren-dering some of his convictions or submit-ting to highway robbery, he would let some of the former go. He was convinced from what he had been able to learn that the profit on armor-plate was from 150 to 200 per cent. Wheeler said he had in his possession a letter to prove that Krupp armor could be produced cheaper than

Harveyized armor, but he was not at lib-erty to use it. Wheeler created something of a sensation by expressing the opinion "that an officer in the uniform of the United States" was responsible for the armorplate trust. He did not name the officer, and was not constituted as to who he and war not question and was not questioned as to who he meant. The general debate was ther

ing the Secretary of the Interior to ex hibit the printing relics at the New York Printing Exposition, May 2 to June 2. At 5:20 P. M. the House adjourned,

More Pay for Lifesavers. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The Hou ommittee on commerce today directed favorable report on a substitute for vari-ous bills increasing the pay of lifesavers. The substitute allows 570 per month or the Great Lakes and \$65 at coast points in lieu of the present rate of \$60 points.

Congressman Tayler Renominated

THE NEW HAWAIIAN BILL

AN AGREEMENT REACHED BY THE CONFEREES.

House Measure Decided Upon With Several Amendments-Provisions for the Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, April 17. - After exended meetings, unanimous agreen vas reported today by the House and Senate conferees on the Hawaiian government bill. The Senate conferees yielded to the

House measure, which passed as a substitute for the Senate bill as a whole, al-though a number of amendments were made. In the main, the form of government as finally determined upon is that provided by the House.

The chief amendments are providing a district court instead of the Federal court organized under general laws, and the striking out of the House provision, prostriking out of the House provision, po-viding for one year as the time for ap-plying the coasting laws to Hawali. The prohibition of saloons in Hawali, as pro-vided by the House bill, is retained in a modified form, in effect leaving the mater to local option. The House provisions as to the land laws are retained, includ-ing the amendment of Representative Newlands, of Newada, restricting the amount of land to be held by a corpora-tion to 1000 acres. The other Newlands amendment, providing for a committee to investigate the labor question in Hawaii, is changed so that Commissioner of Labor Wright will conduct the inquiry. The appointment of Circuit Judges, which was the subject of earnest difference, was finally decided by leaving the appointments

Complete Form of Government. The bill establishes a complete form of Government for the islands, with a Governor and other executive officers, a Legislature of two branches and a judicial branch, consisting of a Supreme Court, Circuit Court and inferior courts. The bill provides that Hawaii shall be repre-sented in Congress by a delegate, who shall have a seat in the House of Repreentatives, with a right to debate, but not vote. The delegate to Congress is to se chosen at an election of the people. There is no tariff provision in the bill, as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the island and the Territory of Hawaii is specifically made a "customs district of the United States," with ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona and

As to the crown lands, which have been source of some controversy, it is pro-

vided:
"That the portion of the public domain heretofore known as crown lands is here-by declared to have been, on August 12, 1898, and prior thereto, the property of the Hawalian Government, and to be free and clear from any trust of or concerning the same, and from all claim of any nature whatsoever upon the rents, issues and profits thereof. It shall be subject to allenation and other uses, as may be provided by law."
The Chinese on the island are given

year to obtain certificates of residence, but the conferees struck out the amend-ment inserted by Representative DeArmond, of Missouri, providing that "all Chinese and other Asiatics" arriving since the island was acquired by the United States shall depart within one year or else be deported by the Government. The latter provision was omitted in view of the belief that the Japanese have secured a treaty status in Hawall, and their forci-ble deportation by the United States would invite a serious and needless breach with

#### COMPLAINTS FROM TRANSVAAL. III Treatment of American Citizen in Kruger's Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-The Presiden today transmitted to the House a reply to the House resolution of inquiry, asking for copies of letters on file at the State Department from citizens of the Unite States resident in the South African Re public. The letters called for date from January 1, 1893. Secretary Hay, in his letter to the President, inclosing the cor-respondence says.

"The only complaint within the description of the resolution, which has been di-rectly filed in the department, is that of R. E. L. Brown, who, July 15, 1899, pre-ferred a claim against the South African Republic in the sum of \$1,812 284, on ac ount of alleged illegal refusal to ret a mining lease. The other complaints of the described character have been transmitted to the Department of State by the United States Consul at Pretoria, with

m they were lodged.' The first complaint in this correspond ence consisted of a letter of ex-Consu Macrum under the date of January 6, 199 to Assistant Secretary Hill, transmitting the complaint of Dr. H. A. Loeser that he was not permitted to practice medicine in Johannesburg; in fact, was forced to abandon a large and lucrative practice ecause of the action of the medical authorities. Ass stant Secretary Crid er re-plied under date of February 18, 1899, that any country had the right to prescribe the qualifications of medical practitioners, and if Dr. Loeser did not see fit to comply with the requirements, the department saw no ground for action. September 11, 18.9, Mr. Cridler forwarded the attesta-tion by the State of New York of a license to Dr. Loeser to practice, hoping is would be of service in securing his registration as a physician. Extended corre without apparent definite results, fol-

lowed. Assistant Secretary Cridler wrote to Consul Macrum March 18, 1899, approving a demand made for the immediate return of property taken from Nelson Thompson but directing that no further decisive as tion be taken until the facts were learned and reported. April 1, Mr. Macrum wrote that "certainly a halt should be called on such action, especially to American citizens." A letter from Thompson, claimant, to Mr. Macrum, states that he will appeal to the South African League for assistance, if no other redress is

July 6, last, Mr. Macrum wrote of spirited controversy with the Acting Foreign Secretary, in which the latter apolo eigh Secretary, in which the latter apolo-gized for the action of a Field Cornet against an American citizen, Joseph F. Gezzam. The latter, on seeking to regis-ter, was told that he must state his choice between serving the South African Republic or Great Britain in case of war He declined, and the Field Cornet at-tempted to coerce him, finally putting Gezzam down as unwilling to serve the Republic, and notifying him that, "in case of war, all neutrals would be driven out of the country." Foreign Secretary Grobie later wrote an apology and condemnation of Field Cornet Fouries' course. Mr. Marum writes that "such an example wil be made of the erring Field Cornet that in the future men in that office will be decidedly careful in their actions, espe-cially toward Americans." A later letter from Foreign Secretary Grobler is given, explaining the affair in detail and ex-

August 21, last, Mr. Macrum cabled Secretary Hay that "over 1000 Americans are liable to be impressed into service, in case of war, which appears imminent. Com munication will be destroyed. Strong representations should be made by this Gov ernment immediately, to protect life, prop erty and the dignity of American citi-zens." August 23, Acting Secretary Adec replied by cable as follows: "If it becomes necessary, protest against impress-ment of American citizens found in Trans-vaal territory into military service, defensive or offensive, against any civilized power, unless such citizens have exercised political privileges and assumed political obligations toward the Government im-pressing them." This appears to have

THERE WAS NO DECISION. Fast Fight Between McGovern and

White at Chicago. CHICAGO, April 17.—Tommy White, of Chicago, went six fast rounds with Terry McGovern, of Brooklyn, tonight, finished strong, and had the best of the last round. By an agreement of the principals, no dewere on their feet at the end of the sixth round. McGovern would probably have received the decision if one had been ren red, as he was on the aggressive from start to finish.

start to finish.

Though McGovern set a terrific pace in the opening round, White was very cool and confident. In one of Terry's rushes Tommy went to the floor from a hard left on the head. White took the limit, but came up strong. A moment later McGovern swung his right and left, missing both, and fell to the floor from the force of his blows. He was up immediately, and wrestled White to the floor. When Tommy came up, he landed a right on and wrestled White to the floor. When Tommy came up, he landed a right on Terry's ear. A left hook on the chin dropped White as the gong sounded.

Terry continued to rush in the second, and again Tommy went to the floor.

Terry's right and left on the face and two

lefts on the chin doing the business. In this round Terry put a hard left on White's eye, breaking the skin. The White's eye, breaking the skin. The wound bled badly throughout the follow-ing rounds. White made a better showing in the third round, landing several blows out just before the bell McGovern landed hard right on the stomach that put

White down for a five count.

Terry continued to set the pace in the fourth round, putting in a perfect shower of blows that kept Tommy constantly breaking ground. At the close of the round White landed a left hook on the face of the round white landed a left hook on the face of the trought on the jew and followed face, a right on the jaw, and followed with two left jabs on Terry's mouth. In the fifth round Terry went at his man like a whirlwind, and, though White was like a whiriwind, and, though white was staggered by the repeated swings on his head, he recovered and returned several hard ones. A hard right on Tommy's nose brought the blood. Then Terry stabbed the sore eye twice. At the bell Tommy was bleeding badly, and his seconds gave him whisky.

McGovern opened the closing round with a rush, but fought wildly and missed most of his blows. Tommy finally stood and put a hard left on McGovern's jaw, sending him back as he came in. McGovera put a hard left on Tommy's mouth and a hard right uppercut on the jaw, which straightened him up. Again he rushed, but received the same dose. He tried it but received the same dose. He tried it again, but got another uppercut, and the crowd cheered wildly as Tommy stabbed the Brooklyn boy three times with his left in the face. McGovern fought wildly, trying for a knockout. Tommy danced out of the way, and sent Terry's head back with a stiff left and uppercut with his right. White then jabbed five straight lefts to the mouth as Terry followed him around the ring, each time blocking around the ring, each time blocking Terry's wild swings. They were clinched on the ropes as the bell rang.

The crowd of 8000 persons went wild at White's spiendid showing, and the building rang with cheers at the end of every round. At the end of the fight the crowd went crazy with yells for White.

"Mysterious" Billy Knocked Out. NEW YORK, April 17.—At the Broad-way Athletic Club tonight the weller-weight championship of the world changed hands from "Mysterious" Billy Smith to Matty Matthews, of New York. The New York man solved the hitherto unsolved mystery with a right-hand punch on the jaw in the 19th round, sending Smith to the land of dreams. The fight was fast all the way, and was witnessed by fully

### THE RUNNING RACES. Yesterday's Winners at Tanforan and

Eastern Tracks. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 - The weather at Tanforan was fine and the track fast. The results were: Five furlongs—Rollick won, Ada N. second, Carliee third; time, 1:01%.

Five and a half furlongs—Genua won, Don Luis second, Beau Monde third; time,

Six furlongs-Edgardo won, St. Germain second, Reginald Hughes third; time, 1:151/2. Reginald Hughes disqualified for fouling and Young Morella placed third. One mile, selling-Maydine won, Tigota second, La Borgia third; time, 1:43%. Six furlongs—Sardine won, Rapido second, Imp Mistral II third; time, 1:13%. Mile and a sixteenth, selling-Mary Kin-sella won, Ace second, Henry C. third; time, 1:491/2.

Races at Aqueduct. NEW YORK, April 17.-The results at

Aqueduct were: Selling, five furlongs—Brisk won, Sparsecond, Robert Metcalf third; Four and a half furlongs-Ashes won,

for himself, Senator Jones said he had not written to the Admiral inquiring whether he would enter the Kansas City William Ack second, Remsen third; time, About seven furlongs, selling-First Whip won, Gold Lack second, Lundul third; time, 1:28 2-5. others are more curious. It is possible that Admiral Dewey may be suggested in connection with the Vice-Presidency. Mile and 70 yards, selling-Hold Up won.

Crumpet second, Tony Honig third; time, Six furlongs, selling-Cupidity won, Ja-maica second, Insurrection third; time, Four and a half furlongs-Gracious won, Comie second, Horsa third; time, 0:18.

Races at Memphis. MEMPHIS, April 17 .- The results of the

One mile, selling-Thomas Carey won Her Favor second, Tommy O'Brien third;

lime, 1:494.

Four and a half furlongs, purse—Babb won, Birdle Stone second; Lillie Pantland hird; time, 0:58. and, Wood Trice third; time, 1:461/2 Mile and a sixteenth, Chickasaw Handi-

Molo third; time, 1:52. Steeplechase, about two miles-Chenier won, Gammadion second, Jim Hogg third;

Six furlongs-Braw Lad won; Edinbor-ough second; Tildy Ann third; time, 1:18 Tornado in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, April 17 .- A Star spe cial from Lexington, Mo., rays: Five perp's were injured, one fatally, and considerable property was damaged by a tornado that passed just west of dia, Lafayette County, last ever ing. The injured are: August Krohn, crippled, will die; two children of Krohn, badly hurt; Henry Meyer, injured on the

arm hurt, internal injuries. The first place struck was the residence of Martin Bergman, occupied by Henry Meyer. The house and barn were de-stroyed. Robert Hendricks' house and half a dozen big barns were also de-stroyed, several head of stock killed and nuch other damage done to property.

hand and face: John Leutzen, head cut,

Armour Goes Home. LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 17 .- Phil D. Armour, of Chicago, who has been it Pasadena since December 24, will leav for home Thursday, with his wife and a party of friends. Mr. Armour intends to sall for Manheim, Germany, on May 10. He will spend some time at the baths

A Bouquet for the Queen. DUBLIN, April 17.—Queen Victoria har received in audience the daughter of Ser geant-Major Hartigan, now at Colenso, Natal, who presented Her Majesty with a bouquet from the wives and widows of noncommissioned officers and men of the Irish regiments in South Africa.

borne good results, as a decree soon foil owed forbidding the commandeering of RELATIONS ARE CRITICAL Married at the Age of 123

INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

out of the Sultan's bad faith. He prom-ised to pay the indemnity claims of the

ised to pay the indemnity claims of the American missionaries for the destruction of eight buildings of the Euphrates College, at Harpoot, and several buildings belonging to the American missionaries at Marash, during the Armenian massacres of 1895. Mr. Strauss, the United States Minister to Turkey, is at present in the United States on leave of absence. He has already announced his resignation, but the President, regarding the services

but the President, regarding the services of Mr. Strauss as indispensable, definitely extended his leave, subject to the call of

the Secretary of State whenever circumstances may necessitate his return.

Diplomacy appears to have exhausted itself at Constantinople. The Sultan promised to pay the indemnity claims, amounting to some \$50,000, which promise was again renewed prior to Mr. Struss' departure; and although 16 months have claused time the promise was first than the promise was first to be promised to the promise was first than the pro

elapsed since the promise was first made, that promise still remains unfilled. What action the Government will now take to

enforce the Sultan's promise is not defi-nitely known, but as the situation is crit-ical, it may result in Secretary Hay send-

ing the Turkish Minister at Washington his passports. The question involved between the two

countries is no longer one resting upon disputed points of 'nternational law, but upon the Sultan's broken faith. This is

not his only promise, he having stated to our Minister that he would give his

permit for the reconstruction of the American College and school buildings, while up to the present the official permit, upon

When Dr. Angell resigned, in 1898, the

relations between the two countries were critical, by reason of the inaction of the

Turkish Government and its refusal to en-tertain the indemnity claims. Mr. Strauss, by reason of his successful previous mis-

sion and his past experience, was sum-moned by the President to take up the

mission, as best qualified to adjust the

pending question in a manner satisfactory to both countries. Shortly after his ar-rival at Constantinopie, in September, 1898, several matters yielded to negotiation. He then addressed himself to the main

questions, the compensation for mission ary buildings destroyed and for propert

ooted, and the permit for their rebuild-

ing. The Turkish Government, shortly before the departure of Dr. Angell, sent a reply denying all liability for the build-

ings and property destroyed. A similar reply was sent to the Ambassadors of

England, France and Italy, having like claims. Mr. Strauss took up the ques-tion anew, basing his argument upon the

well-recognized principles of international

with the Sultan December 8, 1898, the

Sultan promised to pay the claims. The claims were examined with great care

claims were examined with great care and scrutiny, based upon the principle of indemnity for the actual value of the property destroyed. The Sultan "also stated that he had given permission for the reconstruction of the destroyed buildings. Neither of these promises he kept.

During the continuation of Minister Strauss' leave of absence, the legation is I n charge of Captain Lloyd C. Griscom, secretary of the legation, who is fully

ecretary of the legation, who is fully conversant with the business.

Cabinet Discusses Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-The Cabinet neeting today, which lasted until 1:30

o'clock, was occupied almost entirely in a discussion of Puerto Rican affairs. The

election to select members of the popular

branch of the government, it is expected, will be held some time next Fall. Gov-ernor Allen will not receive any specific

instructions as to the administration of the island until his return from there,

JONES ON DEWEY.

Democratic Chairman Does Not Take

the Admirad's Candidacy Seriously.

Herald from Washington says:

NEW YORK, April 17 .- A special to the

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee,

said last night that he had no idea what

Admiral Dewey's intentions are, or what line of action he will pursue to obtain

Presidential nomination. So far as the National Democratic Committee, as a

cation has been addressed to the Admiral on the subject of his candidacy. Speaking

convention and abide by the result of the

onvention, he added:
"It is quite probable, however, that

but I have not the slightest idea that he

will be proposed seriously as a Presiden-tial candidate. Public sentiment has al-

ready decreed that Mr. Bryan is to be

the nominee of the regular Democratic

party, and in my judgment the men who

will represent the Democratic party at Kansas City will carry out the will of the

Democratic masses and name Mr. Bryan.
"So far as Admiral Dewcy is concerned,
I have no means of knowing whether he

proposes as a Democrat to come to the

gular organization and abide by the con-

sequences, or whether he and his friends

intend to hold an independent convention

ticket four years ago, headed by General

imilar to that which named a third party

Senator Jones then explained that he

was not seriously considering the candi-

was not seriously considering the candi-dacy of Admiral Dewey, because he be-lieved it to be the result of a movement originated by certain so-called Democrats who did not vote for Mr. Bryan four years ago, and who have no intention of doing so if he is again named as the party

standard-bearer. He added that it was not usual for a candidate to announce that he proposed to be the candidate for

any particular party and dictate a policy

which is supposed to be antagonistic to all the principles of the party from which

he seeks support.
"If," said Senator Jones, "Admiral Dewey declares himself to be a Democrat

he will receive a cordial welcome into the

fold, for the American people are proud

services in their behalf. There are other

good Democrats who rendered valuable service to their country during the Span-

ish War, and the Admiral will not be

nely in the Democratic ranks. He will

probably receive such consideration as he deserves, but he will have to abide the

result of the convention, whatever it may be."

Embezzier Pleaded Guilty.

Thronicle from Waterloo, Ia., says:

petual Building & Loan Association,

CHICAGO, April 17 .- A special to the

A. I. Breckinridge, who is under indict-ment for embezzling \$19,000 from the Per-

which he was secretary, today pleaded gullty to the charge.

Alaska Land for Military Post. WASHINGTON, April 17.-The President

as announced the reservation of about

5,600 acres of public land located at the nouth of Mission Creek, at Eagle City,

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. The best Liver Medicine. A Vegetable Cure for iver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation,

Alaska, for military purposes.

body, is concerned, no letter or communi

early in May.

with the result that at an audien

ne excuse and another, has been

the Secretary of State when

Still a Young and Active Busi-TURKEY FAILS TO PAY AMERICAN ness Man. The Secret of Long, Strong Life.

When Dr. Smith, of New York City, gave his age to the officiating ciergy-Diplomacy at an End-The Next Move Will Be the Sending Home of the men as 123 years, it nearly barred the ceremony. It wasn't only that he claimed to be 123, but he did not look over 50. It Turkish Minister. seemed as if the man was crazy. But he wasn't. He was simply an example of a man who had brought the science of living WASHINGTON, April 17 .- There is no longer any question that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey are in a critical state, growing o the highest perfection known in modern

No man wants to last out 100 years; to exist practically dead to use and service. But to live a century in active participation in life's duties, in hearty enjoyment of its pleasures—"'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

The question is: "Is this long and happy life within the reach of the ma-

ney, Hunt County, Tegas. "In the Spring of 1891 I was taken with a cough, which grew worse in spite of all the medicine which I had taken. I was so weak I could which I had taken. I was so weak I could hardly get about, and began to spit up blood. My neighbors said that I would not live to see the next Christmas, but after reading your Memorandum Book I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I used 14 bottles, and am happy to say that I am now well, and can do as much work as anybody."

"While living in Charlotte N. C. your

"While living in Charlotte, N. C., your medicine cured me of asthma and nasal catarrh of 10 years' standing," writes J. L. Lumsden, Esq., of 221 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. "At that time life was a burden to me, and after spending hundreds of dollars under numerous doctors, I was dying by inches. I weighed only 131 pounds. In 29 days after I commenced your treatment I was well of troubles, and in six months I weighnounds and was in perfect health. I have never felt the slightest symptom of either since. Am 65 years old and in perfect since. Am 65 years old and in perfect health, and weigh 160 pounds. No money could repay you for what you did for me



"The wonderful one hoss shay, That was built in such a logical way,

jority of men, and how may it be se- I would not return to the condition I was cured?" in in October, 1872, for Rockefeller's FEW PEOPLE DIE A NATURAL

It is a startling statement to make, nd yet it is supported by high evidence. Professor R. A. Proctor, in an article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, quotes an eminent physician as follows:

"In all the wide experience of long practice, I have only known one person die a natural death. A natural death is when death results from the simultaneous decay of all the organs. But men die mostly from the decay of one—heart, lungs, liver, brain, kidneys. This is not natural death." When a man dies a natural death he

breaks up like "the wonderful one-hoss shay, which was built in such a logical way it ran for 100 years and a day." Any termination of life other than that genral decay is unnatural. There is no disputing the fact that

UNNATURAL LIVING LEADS TO UN. I tion of the body caused by disease, NATURAL DYING. Few people realize that these several ergans heart, lungs, liver, brain, kidneys, etc.-are being strengthened or weak ened with every mouthful of every meal which is eaten. It is nevertheless a fact that at the meal table and the lunchcounter the warrant of unnatural death is daily signed. Each organ of the body is dependent on the stomach and its allied organs for its health and vigor. The full health of the human stomach equals the pendent on the stomach for its nutrition. Where the health of the stomach falls below normal, the health of each other organ must be proportionately reduced. If there is hereditary weakness in any one organ-in heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, any other organ-that weakest organ t the most liable to be pushed to the wall by the lack of a sufficient and healthy nutriment. Hence it is that "men di-

mostly from the decay of a single organ-heart, lungs, liver, brain, kidneys." Because the stomach is the center of supply for the whole body and each organ of that body, and because weakness of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition, must mean weak-ness of the organs depending on them for allimentation it follows as an axiom that NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS

No better illustration of the relation of diseased heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., to a diseased stomach can be found than is furnished by the cures of these diseased organs by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medcased organs by Dr. Pierce's Golden Alcu-ical Discovery. This medicine cures dis-cases of the stomach and the associated organs of discession and nutrition. But in doing this it acts upon the blood, which is made from food, and which must carry with it from the diseased stomach the taint of disease. Blood is made from food. Blood is the life of the whole body and its every organ. But if the food digested is deficient in quantity of nutrition, by reason of the weakness of the digestion, then the blood must be deficient in qual ity and the whole of the vital po-will be affected. Whatever affects quality of the food as nutriment affects the quality of the blood produced from food, and whatever affects the quality or quantity of the blood affects each organ of the body which depends on blood for vigor and vitality.

A SCIENTIFIC PROPOSITION. Diseases of organs seemingly remove from the stomach, which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stom ach, are cured through the stomach. Tha is the scientific explanation of the cure of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys and other organs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.
"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure." writes Mr.

M. H. House, of Charleston, Franklia County, Arkansas. "I had the worst case of dyspensia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I am cured."

Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Marengo, Crawford County, Indiana, writes: "After three years of suffering with I'ver trouble and malaria, I gave up all hopes of ever get-ting stout again, and the last chance was

to try your medicine. I had tried all the home doctors, and received but little re-lief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' I am stout and hearty. It is due entirely to your wonderful medicines." "I had been a great sufferer for several years, and my family doctor said I

would not be a living man in two years, but, thank God, I am still living." writes Mr. George W. Trustow, of Lipscomb, Augusta County, Virginia, "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is what saved my life. I had heart trouble so bad that my life. I had neart trouble so had that I could not lie on my left side without a great deal of pain. I was nearly past work when I commenced your medicine, but I can do about as much work new as any man. I cannot say too much for the benefit I have received." "I am a farmer and work the farm for a living," writes Mr. Eli Ashford, of Ra-

wealth."

THE LOGIC OF FACTS. There is no escaping the logic of the cures effected by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." When a medicine for the stomach and blood cures diseases of heart, lungs, liver, kkineys, etc., it must be because these organs are diseased through the diseased stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia, stomach "weakness"," catarrh of the stomach and other diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive systems which prevent the proper nourishment of the body. It increases the activity of the bloodmaking glandst By promoting the perfect assimilation of the digested food it builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh, instead of the flabby fat produced by nauseous cod liver off, or the modified nastiness of emulsions. Food is the only

den Medical Discovery" works with Na-ture and in her own way to establish the body in sound health and strength. There is no alcohol in "Golden Medi-cal Discovery," and it contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic. Sometimes the dealer will offer a sub-stitute for the "Discovery," because of a little more profit paid by such inferior articles. The substitute is a gain to the dealer, but a loss to you. It won't do what the "Discovery" does. If you want the curse "Discovery" works losist that

means Nature uses to supply life and

support it. All strength comes from food. In removing the obstructions to the nutri-

the cures "Discovery" works, insist that you will take no substitute. Persons suffering from diseases in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspond-ence strictly private and encredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buf-

HOW TO LIVE LONG. The science of living is so thoroughly explained in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser that "he who runs may read." The man or woman who will study this book and apply its precepts will surely make life richer and better. It is full of practical hints on hygiene and help against disease. The book, containing is large pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for mailing the book, bound in strong cloth, or if satisfied to have so valuable a work in paper

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